Amendments to the Specification are as follows:

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 2, line 6 and ending on page 3, line 1 as follows:

(Amended) The front light 110 includes a flat light guide plate 112, a bar-shaped intermediate light guide 113 disposed at an end face 112a of the light guide plate 112, and a light emitting element 115 disposed at one end face of the intermediate light guide 113. An upper surface of the light guide plate 112 serves as a reflecting surface 112c on which a plurality of prism grooves 114 of wedge-shaped cross section are formed in parallel and in stripes in plan view, and a lower surface thereof serves as an emergent surface 112b from which illumination light for illuminating the liquid crystal display unit 120 is emitted. Each of the prism grooves 114 is composed of a gently inclined face 114a and a sharply inclined face 114b, as shown in FIG. 16. The inclination angle θ_1 of the gently inclined faces 114a is set at a fixed value within the range of 5° to 35°, and the inclination angle θ_2 of the sharply inclined faces 114b is set at a fixed value larger than the inclination angle θ_1 of the gently inclined faces 114a. The pitch P of the prism grooves 114 (width of the prism grooves 114) is fixed in the plane of the reflecting surface 112c. The depth "d" of the prism grooves 114 is also fixed in the plane of the reflecting surface 112c. These prism grooves 114 are slightly inclined relative to the end face 112a of the light guide plate 112 in order to prevent moirée fringes.

Please amend the paragraph on page 11, lines 8-11 as follows:

(Amended) Preferably, the angle formed between the prism grooves and the light incident face of the light guide is within the range of 6.5° to 8.5°. Outside the above range, moirée fringes are ~~is~~ prone to be caused.

Please amend the paragraph on page 19, lines 9-15 as follows:

(Amended) As shown in FIG. 2, it is preferable that the inclination angle α of the prism grooves 14 formed with the end face 12a of the light guide plate 12 be within the range of 0° to 15°. It is more preferable that the inclination angle α be within the range of 6.5° to 8.5°. By setting such ranges,

moirée ~~is~~ fringes are rarely produced and the emergent light is highly uniform in the front light 10.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 26, line 25 and ending on page 27, line 6 as follows:

(Amended) In the liquid crystal display device of the first embodiment, the extending direction of the prism grooves 14 formed on the light guide plate 12 of the front light 10 crosses the arranging direction of the pixels 20c in the liquid crystal display unit 20. That is, the direction of repetition of R, G, and B in the color filter layer 29 that provides a periodic pattern in the liquid crystal display unit 20 is not parallel to the extending direction of the prism grooves 14 in order to prevent moirée fringes due to optical interference therebetween.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 27, line 18 and ending on page 28, line 1 as follows:

(Amended) Preferably, the inclination angle β of the prism grooves 14 relative to the arranging direction of the pixels 20c (right-left direction in the figure) is within the range of 0° to 15°, and more preferably, within the range of 6.5° to 8.5°. By setting such a range, moirée fringes can be prevented from being produced by optical interference with the periodic structure of the pixels 20c in the liquid crystal display unit 20. The effect of lessening the ~~moire~~moiré fringes tends to be small outside the above range. It is more preferable that the inclination angle β be within the range of 6.5° to 8.5°. By setting such a range, the effect of preventing the ~~moire~~moiré fringes can be enhanced.

Please amend the paragraph on page 28, lines 2-21 as follows:

(Amended) In the liquid crystal display device of the first embodiment, since the light-guide-plate end face 12a of the front light 10 and the pixel-arranging direction in the liquid crystal display unit 20 are parallel to each other, as shown in FIG. 2, the angle α formed between the extending direction of the prism grooves 14 and the light-guide-plate end face 12a coincides with the angle β formed between the extending direction of the prism grooves 14 and the arranging direction of the pixels 20c. In a case in which the light-guide-plate end face 12c is not parallel to the arranging direction of the pixels

20c, the inclination angles α and β are different. In this case, it is better, in order to reduce moiré fringes, to set the inclination angle β within the above range, in preference to the inclination angle α. Since the extending direction of the prism grooves 14 is determined by setting the inclination angle β, the angle of the light-guide-plate end face 12c relative to the prism grooves 14 is adjusted to be within the above range of the inclination angle α in order to achieve a uniform distribution of light emitted from the light guide plate 12.

Please amend the paragraph on page 31, lines 4-9 as follows:

(Amended) The liquid crystal display unit of this type performs display by controlling the potential of each transparent electrode 36 by the transistor element T and controlling the state of light transmitted through the liquid crystal layer 33 between the transparent electrode 36 and the transparent electrode 38 in the lower substrate ~~38~~32.

Please amend the paragraph on page 31, lines 10-26 as follows:

(Amended) In the active-matrix liquid crystal display unit, a light-shielding black matrix is formed like a grid in plan view to surround the transparent electrodes 36, and the display contrast can be enhanced. Therefore, the periodic pattern of the pixels 20c tends to be clearer than in the passive-matrix liquid crystal display unit. That is, optical interference between the periodic arrangement of the pixels 20c and the prism grooves 14 of the front light 10 is prone to occur. In the liquid crystal display device of the embodiment, since the prism grooves 14 extend in a direction crossing the arranging direction of the pixels 20c, the above interference is inhibited, and visibility is effectively prevented from being reduced by moiré fringes. Even when the liquid crystal display device of the present invention adopts an active-matrix liquid crystal display unit in this way, moire ~~is~~é fringes are not caused in the display region, and a uniform and bright display of high quality is possible.

Please amend the second line of Table 1 on page 37 as follows:

Pitch P	(mm)	0.20	0.18	0.16	0.14	0.12

Please amend the second line of Table 2 on page 39 as follows:

Pitch P	(mm)	0.20	0.18	0.16	0.14	0.12

Please amend the second line of Table 3 on page 41 follows:

Pitch P	(mm)	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16

Please amend the paragraph on page 42, lines 3-8 as follows:

(Amended) In the column "External Appearance" in Table 4, A shows a state in which the appearance is very good, B shows a state in which there is no problem in actual use, C shows a state in which one of nonuniform luminance and moire ~~is~~é fringes are caused, and D shows a state in which the appearance is very bad because of nonuniform luminance, moireé fringes, and so on.

Please amend the second line of Table 5 on page 47 as follows:

Pitch P	(mm)	0.255	0.255	0.255	0.255	0.255

Please amend the second line of Table 6 on page 49 as follows:

Pitch P	(mm)	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19

Please amend the second line of Table 7 on page 50 as follows:

Pitch P	(mm)	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18